

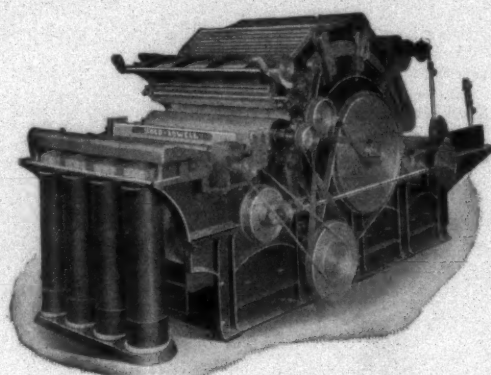
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 15, 1915

NUMBER 20

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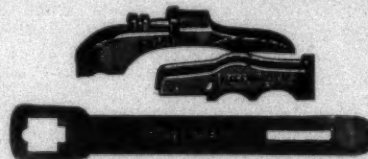
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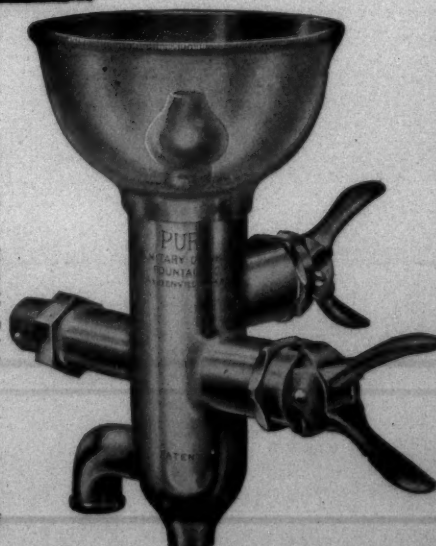
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 15, 1915

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CLEAN UP THE MILL VILLAGE

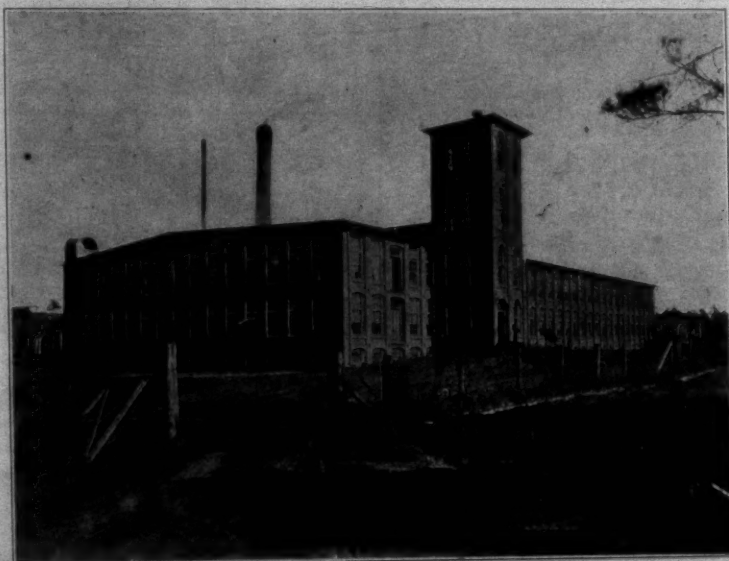
Harry P. Meikleham before Southern Textile Association.

Gentlemen and Ladies of the Convention: I was asked to make an address up here about cleaning up the village. I don't know whether I am some kind of a reformer or a cotton mill man. I think the subject that was given me is a very difficult one. What does cleaning up the Village mean? It means a whole lot. I am going to talk just a few minutes to my kind of people; the men in the mill who work hard and try to do something and are doing something on the clean-up-the-Village proposition, gentlemen. The subject of my speech is what we are going to do, and what we are going to accomplish, and it means clean up the village and clean up the mill. You take the average mill man as I know him; he has accomplished more for the South—I am talking about Superintendents and Overseers—they have done more than any people I know for good. Now, we have got to go just a little bit further on the cleaning-up-the-Village proposition. It is not welfare work, it is not church work, it is plain business; but, let's get together and say that we are not going to employ a man who gets drunk. Now, I see some of you smiling, and I suppose it does sound awfully funny coming from me, because you all know that I have not always lived as I should, and I certainly regret it now. That, I considered my privilege, because I am free, white; but that is a mistake, boys—a man who drinks liquor, smokes cigarettes, drinks 8 or 10 coca-colas a day and eats in a foolish way is going to drop out. I have an efficiency force in the Massachusetts Mills, and have had it for twelve months. It is not a question of how much coal I can weigh in my barrow, haul it one hundred feet and dump it; that is scientific management. I don't believe in that, but I am a firm believer in efficiency. Now, stop just one minute and think what efficiency is. Efficiency is being one hundred per-cent MAN. Efficiency means being keyed up to the top notch. If we had never taken a drink, if we had never sat up until two o'clock in the morning playing poker, if we had never done all of these things, and had protected our vitality, if we had worked along the lines of preserving and conserving our manhood, we could have been one hundred per-cent man. That is what we should work for. I have put in force

in my mill a rule that a man cannot work for me and get drunk; what he does away from Lindale is his business, and I cannot control, but he is still hurting himself physically. It is not just getting drunk that hurts so much. It is the man who takes a few drinks on Saturday afternoon, and boozes more or less all day Sunday. He comes to on Monday morning, gentlemen, and for six hours he is not worth one cent to me. He is just waiting all Monday morning until he can get out and take a drink to bring himself back to earth. Then at twelve o'clock, when the whistle blows, he will go out and take two or three

whole lot about Efficiency, and you can hire Efficiency experts, and they will tell you what to do and what not to do, but boys, efficiency to me is being one hundred per cent man; it is keeping your brain clean, your mind clean, your body clean, and giving the people that you are working for one hundred per cent of what they are hiring you for, and when you do that you will make a success. There is nothing to it, there is no way out of it. Since I have put my rule in force, I say now, "You cannot work for me if you are drunk." I am going just a little bit further eventually, and say, "You cannot work for me if

ducing one hundred per cent for your employer, you are going to lose out sooner or later, and you cannot produce one hundred per cent for your employer unless you are living a clean straight life. You have got to live like a rational human being, and the sooner we get on that basis the better we will be, the more we will accomplish. It has been supposed to be the privilege of a person to get drunk whenever he wants to, but when you do it, you are lessening your powers of selling your services to somebody else, and competition today is getting so that you cannot afford to lessen any power that you have. Keep clean; it is a business proposition. Ten or fifteen years ago we could get away with our business in some sort of shape; you can't do it today, and it is getting harder every year, and if you keep your body clean, if you live right, you will be ready to meet any emergency, and he is the man who is going to be picked out for promotion. The clean living, right living man is the man who is able to meet the competition. You talk about your "clean-up-the-village"; that is how you are going to do it. We are educating men here every day, trying to show them the proper life to live. Let's lead it. What on earth is the good of doing things that in twenty years you will regret? Let's cut out everything that will injure us and keep keyed up to the hundred per cent to meet any condition that confronts us, and when you do that you are going to do more for the cotton mill industry you are accomplishing something for all the South, because these mill overseers and superintendents have helped to make this country a real country. They talk about how much money has been spent by the mission board and the Y. M. C. A., and all that kind of thing, but all these, and the churches too, have not accomplished more, if as much; you have really done something. You have taken people and educated them, and have made them useful citizens, and you cannot go any further than that. You have made good citizens of men and women in this country. The cotton mills in the South have done something that never has been done before.



Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

drinks, then his judgement is warped. He is not the man I want. I am not getting one hundred per-cent out of him. Gentlemen, I am not trying to reform the whole rest of the world. That is not so, boys. If I had known twenty-five years ago what I know now I would never have taken a drink of liquor. If we want Efficiency, we have got to keep our bodies clean, our minds clean, and our souls clean, and we have got to be one hundred per-cent man to hold our jobs, if it is only a dollar-a-day job or twenty-five or fifty dollar-a-day job. In the old days we could get out and frolic with the boys, and I don't think anybody ever frolicked any more than the cotton mill men, but boys you have got to cut that out. Competition in business will not allow you to do these things now. You can hear a

you drink, or otherwise abuse yourself to my detriment." If I am paying a man one dollar per day and he goes out and drinks, he is not giving me that dollar per day service. It is just as broad as it is long. I do not say that you cannot take a drink or two, but when you are working, keep your minds clean; do not try to take two or three drinks every day and warp your judgment. You are not worth that much money to the corporation that you represent. I am not, and you are not.

Now, efficiency is the greatest word in the world if you apply it the way I think it ought to be applied. Efficiency means that you are one hundred per cent man, that you are keeping yourself clean, that you are producing one hundred per cent for your employer. If you are not pro-

I want to take this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Clark for what he has done for the cotton manufacturers, not only the cotton manufacturers, but the citizens of

(Continued on Page 15.)

"Home Electrical" at Panama Pacific Exposition

A novel exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, one that has attracted unusual attention and has been crowded with visitors since it was opened, is the "Home Electrical" in the Palace of Manufacturers. This is a full-sized model home in which electricity is made to perform the domestic tasks and labors. Electricity cooks, washes, launders, sweeps, dusts and fulfills countless other household duties; and it also heats, lights and cools the house.

This is but one of the exhibits of the General Electric Company. It is co-operative to the extent that it comprises a very comprehensive display of devices operated by this company's motors, many of the devices themselves being the products of other manufacturers, several of whom have no other representation at the exposition. The home is in no sense an exhibition to demonstrate the radical things that may be done with electricity in a house. It is in every way a practical modern home, and every one of the electrical devices shown is entirely suitable for the average family. The exhibit is completely operative and is intended to be broadly educational.

The "Home Electrical" building is

visitors either with classical or popular selections.

Adjoining the living room is the dining room. This is lighted by Mazda lamps in fixtures that pro-

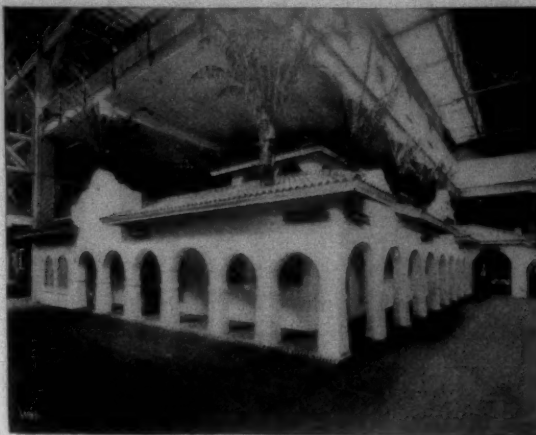
vide direct illumination through tinted shades. It is heated by electricity and the air is kept constantly refreshed by a small electric fan. Here are electric heating devices for the preparation of lunches and light refreshments; a radiant toast-

combustion heater, a constant supply of hot water is obtained from an electric water heater attached to the usual kitchen water tank. A household ozonator and exhaust fan

of sickness. An electric heating pad is also provided to warm up cold hands and toes. The bathroom is finished in white tile and porcelain. Here are such electrical conveniences as a hot water cup for shaving, a glowing electric radiator, an electric vibrator and a hair dryer. An exhaust fan and an electric ozonator maintain a wholesome atmosphere. The hot water for the bathroom is drawn as usual from the tank in the kitchen.

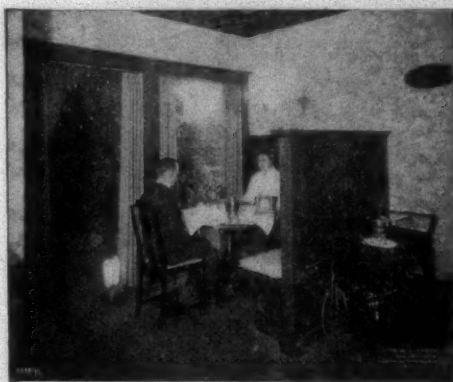
The sewing room is replete with electric appliances for sewing, mending and dressmaking. The sewing machine is operated by an electric motor controlled by the foot treadle. A three- and a six-pound electric iron are located on a convenient board, and a small portable vacuum cleaner is used to pick up threads and scraps of cloth. A connection to the inner-house phone saves many steps. A small air heater and a fan keep the room warm and comfortable at all seasons.

The home is equipped with a complete electrical laundry. There is a quiet-running washing machine and an electric mangle, which may be entrusted with delicate pieces; three, six, eight and twelve-pound irons for ironing and press-



"Home Electrical" of the General Electric Company Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

combine to remove unpleasant odors. Should the day be chilly, a portable air heater can be put into service. A new device, which does away with dirty and impure ice, is the electrically lighted and cooled refrigerator, where small cubes of



Breakfast Nook in the "Home Electrical."

of simple, Spanish-California, bungalow design and moderate cost. The exterior is of gray stucco, the roof is of red tile and a columned portico extends along two sides. The interior consists of a large living room, dining room with breakfast alcove, bedroom, nursery, sewing room, bath kitchen, refrigerator room and laundry. There are also an electric garage, a workshop and a small creamery. The home is completely furnished and attractively decorated, all in good taste, ready for occupancy.

The veranda is generously illuminated with Mazda lamps in suitable fixtures; the house number is an electric transparency, and electric bells operated by transformers announce the presence at any door. The living room is lighted with Mazda lamps placed in semi-indirect fixtures, the light being diffused and distributed by reflection from tinted walls and ceilings. An electric "fireplace" of the luminous radiator type furnishes both warmth and pleasing light. The electric piano player will entertain

er, an electric coffee pot, a tea samovar, a disc stove for general cooking, a uni-set, a chafing dish for preparing hot soups or deserts and an electric grill for broiling, toasting, preparing eggs, etc. If desired, a very substantial meal can be cooked on the dining room table. Another electrical feature is the warming closet at the entrance to the butler's pantry. To the right of the dining room is the breakfast alcove, very cosily arranged and also equipped for "table-cooking." It looks out upon a vine-covered patio with ferns and flowers and a tiny spring.

Between the dining room and the kitchen is the butler's pantry. In it is installed a combination butler's sink and dish-washer for cleaning the light and valued wares. On a shelf there is a disc stove for making dressings and sauces, and a small electrically driven buffer for polishing nickel and silver pieces. On the wall is the annunciator of the door bell system.

In the kitchen, the workshop of every home, an electric range, equipped with hot plates, broiler and ovens, is ready to cook the lar-

ice also may be obtained. There is also an electrically driven ice cream freezer, and a connection with the innerhouse phone for saving steps is the final kitchen convenience.

The bedroom contains many electrical conveniences and articles for the toilet, including an electric massage vibrator, electric curling iron, hair dryer and boudoir lamps. There is an electric heating pad and a small electric water heater in case of sickness. The bedroom is heated by electricity in chill weather and cooled with an electric fan when the nights are too warm. There is a connection for the vacuum cleaner. The room is also provided with a telephone connection to all part of the house. Most interesting of all the electrical appliances in the bedroom is the burglar switch, which, when needed, lights every lamp in the house.

Near the bedroom is the nursery with its electric toys and an electric device at the window to keep the room supplied with fresh air without dangerous drafts. The nursery is heated by electricity and there is an electric nursery outfit for preparing medicine, food, etc., in case

of sickness, and a double eight-inch hot plate for boiling clothes. A collapsible ironing board folds into a shallow closet, and the flatiron switch is equipped with a pilot light to indicate whether or not the current has been turned off. An air heater and exhaust fan provide comfortable working temperatures.

Provision has been made, in the shed, for constant water pressure all over the house when the water supply is a well or spring. Here is installed an automatic air-pressure system. The pump is driven by a small electric motor, controlled by a pressure switch.

Nearly every home has a workshop where the man-of-the-house builds and repairs, especially in country places. The shop is equipped with a workbench, bench-type drill press, clipping hammer, electric riveter and grindstone. Then there is a buffing outfit, saw table, bench type lathe and metal melting pot, all electrically operated. Handy little electric soldering irons and an electric glue-pot aid in repairing leaky utensils or broken wood-work. An air heater provides comfort.



Kitchen in the "Home Electrical."

In the garage is a light electric coupe, which is kept charged automatically by a mercury-arc rectifier. The lighting batteries are charged by a small vibrator. A small portable search lamp, which can be operated on any electrically lighted car, is used for close examination of any part of the car, and a portable electric tire pump complete the car equipment. Connections are made to the interhouse phone in both the garage and workshop. An air heater is also installed in the garage.

Of particular interest to the visitor from rural communities is the dairy. This is equipped with an electrically-driven cream separator, bottle washer, and churn. In conjunction with these appliances is an automatic refrigerator and milk cooler, operated by a thermostat to keep the temperature of the cooling chamber at the proper point.

The "Home Electrical" demonstrates the extent to which electricity is readily adaptable for all kinds of domestic service where light, heat and power are required. These electrical devices are simple to use and comparatively moderate in cost. Some of them may be operated as reasonably as an electric iron. It is possible to install many of them without extra operative costs by taking out old carbon incandescent lamps and replacing them with modern Mazda lamps, which save fully two-thirds of the current; and this can be used to run fans, cooking devices, vacuum cleaners, etc., without increasing the monthly lighting bill.

Blue Styles With Dark Face and Light Black.

For a long time it has been the custom of dyers and printers of Indigo to color certain classes of fabrics lighter on the wrong side than on the face of the cloth. It is highly probable that this procedure had for its object an economy in coloring matter because the natural Indigo used at the time was very costly in comparison with the artificial Indigo now employed, and there was consequently every incentive to effect this company. The fact of certain fabrics being colored deeper on one side than on another soon came to be regarded as a proof that the material was Indigo dyed; that is, that it afforded excellent guarantees of fastness. One the other hand, however, an Indigo coloring is not over fast to the action of friction, and as a result material dyed a deep Indigo Blue on both sides and worn as clothing readily soils the under-clothing of the wearer. With a lighter reverse side consequently containing less coloring matter, this inconvenience is almost altogether avoided.

In the dyer and the printer seeking to economize, the consumer has found an advantage which is a rare enough circumstance in the tinctorial industries. By the color methods of vat dyeing, it is fairly well known that the procedure consisted in passing through the vat two pieces of material at a time back to back, only the right side of each being allowed to come into intimate contact with the dyeing liquor. The result would strike

those not familiar with these classes of goods as extremely faulty dyeing, the reverse side being very patchy. This is not the case, however, because these goods are, and will remain for some time, of importance for export. It is true their sale has fallen considerably in Europe, but there are now inquiries from these markets for a similar fabric dyed with Indigo dark on the right side and light on the reverse, but yet quite level on the latter to give the material a more agreeable appearance. The desired requirement has been met in different ways, but by methods designed with some other object. According to Bechtel, the patents of Ribbert, of Hahentimburg, and Schaab, of Treves, have only for their object an economy in manual labor and in securing quicker production. They prescribe principally giving the resist used a resistance sufficient to bear passing through the continuous Indigo dyeing machine. Schaab's patent is based on pasting the pieces, painted with a resist, with a paste containing Carbonate of Potash or Caustic Soda thickened with an appropriate agent, such as Dextrine, and then on dyeing the pieces in the continuous vat. The resist is then rendered durable and sufficiently resistant to bear the successive operations of squeezing and pressure it is exposed to during the dyeing. On the parts not resisted, the Caustic Soda acts as in mercerisation and gives to the cotton a greater power of absorbing coloring matter. As a result the right side of the cloth more quickly acquires the deep color desired while the reverse remains much lighter and at the same time level in color.

Taken altogether, this method, like that of Tagliani, of Milan, is only applied to the styles resisted by padding. With this way of working the difference in intensity of the color of the right side and the reverse is not always very great, and the consumption of Indigo obtained remains large. In the Ribbert process, the cotton is prepared with Glucose, printed with a resist of salts of lead and of copper, and padded on this resist with a paste containing Indigo and Caustic Soda, steamed with moist steam free of air, and then dyed in the continuous vat. This is the Schlieper and Baum process employed on a resist. Thanks to the quantity of Indigo fixed by the steaming, a deeper color is produced on the face of the cloth than on the reverse than is obtained

by the Schaab process. These processes, as has been observed, all give a reverse side level and lighter than the face, but the principal object they aim at is in being able to dye in the continuous vat. They require much oversight in working, and do not give very regular results, and it is open to doubt whether they are employed regularly by those who have patented the processes. Bechtel has had occasion to produce these styles of fabrics, and has worked in the following manner:—The pieces, well bleached, were dyed light Indigo in the continuous vat. The intensity of the color of the reverse side can thus be established exactly. The pieces were then printed on the right side with a discharge resist paste, and padded,

also on the right, with a thickened blue paste of modern violet. In the production of very fine designs the best results were obtained by padding first with the blue color, and then printing the discharge paste.

Chlorate Prussiate answers very well as the discharge, since it discharges equally the dyed Indigo and the padded blue. The blue printing paste was made up of 3 kilos. Thickening, 1 kilo. Modern Violet, 500 grms. Modern Blue CVI, 3 litres of water, 1 kilo. Acetate of Chrome (24° B.), 1,500 grms. Tannin 1:1, and 1,500 grms. Cœruleine paste. The last-named consisted of 47 grms. Cœruleine, 25 grms. Bisulphite of Soda 31° B., 250 c.c.s. water, 525 grms. Thickening, and 60 grms. Ace-

(Continued on Page 16.)

ECONOMY

THE IVEY MILLS COMPANY

HICKORY, N. C., June 24th, 1915.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

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We have been running your FLAT STEEL HEDDLES for about nine years, and I want to say they are the best Heddles I have ever used.

What appeals to me, outside of their good running qualities, is that they are the most economical kind of harness I have ever had on a loom—more so than cotton harness or any other kind of wire harness.

No one will make a mistake in equipping a weave room with your Flat Steel Heddles.

Yours truly,

H. W. WARNER, Supt.

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES will last several times longer than any other type of loom harness. That spells ECONOMY for your mill.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

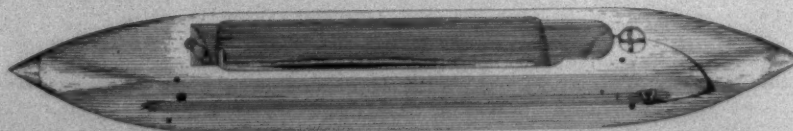
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KINKING, OR SLOFFING
OFF, AND WEAVING
INTO CLOTH

ESPECIALLY EFFICIENT ON HARD TWISTED YARNS
SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND EFFICIENCY UNEQUALLED

MANUFACTURED BY NORRIS BROS., GREENVILLE, S. C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

ROBERT A. TAYLOR, SALES AGENT, P. O. BOX 300
GREENVILLE, S. C.

English Textile Schools

The present war has drawn attention once again, through the shortage of dyestuffs, to the marked superiority of the German system of education as applied to industry. The discovery of aniline dyes by our fellow-countryman, Perkin, has been utilized on practical lines almost exclusively by German chemists, and by their slow and laborious efforts the great industry of the manufacture of dyestuffs has passed largely into German hands. Now, at the eleventh hour, we are making desperate efforts to remedy this defect. But the success of the German chemist must have attracted the attention of Englishmen who can look beyond the present grim struggle into the forces which have made modern Germany, and especially to those conditions which have made it possible for them to monopolize the exploitation of an English discovery. When this war is over, trade will naturally fall largely into its normal channels for those who have had access to the world's markets. But the next decade will in all probability witness a struggle of a different nature—that of a highly efficient nation laboring ceaselessly to re-establish itself in the markets of the world. If we are to meet this, then it behooves us to set our house in order and to see that we meet on equal terms as far as the application of science to industry is concerned. It must be admitted that in some respects—e. g., dyestuffs—we are far behind. In this case the connection with scientific knowledge is clear, but it is also as essential in other branches of the textile industry. The present, in the opinion of the writer, is an opportune time to inquire into our system.

The writer does not feel competent to discuss in full detail the whole of the respective advantages and disadvantages of the German system. It would serve no good purpose here, and must be left to professional educationists. But after considerable experience and study in the training given to textile students, and, further, in the practical side of the textile industry, to the writer there appear to be two great defects in our English methods of textile education. These are the lack of the practical element in our technical training, and the want of recognition of the value of specialization.

English textile education is largely the growth of comparatively recent years. It appears to have developed more by chance than upon any well-defined plan. Consequently it has all the defects of such a growth. Briefly, the aim of our schools may be said to be the instruction of students in the theory of the industry and its various operations, and the demonstration of these in practical form. As this is carried out, it resolves itself into the acceptance of the syllabus and examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. It is probably from this that the defects of the system arise. Excellent as these courses may be in some respects, yet they invariably emphasize the

theoretical element out of all proportion to its proper sphere. There appears to be little co-ordination between the instruction given in the schools and the ultimate purpose of that instruction. The students are taught on purely theoretical lines, and in a few cases in the higher grades a definite amount of practical work is demanded. But even this is so arranged that the requirements can be fulfilled with but a smattering of practical knowledge. The bulk of the instruction is given in the lecture room, and only too often by men who have been trained solely in the theory of textile manufacture and have no conception of the practical difficulties and problems. Hence it is possible for a student to emerge from the technical school equipped with all the honors of textile examinations, and yet be ignorant of the most elementary practical knowledge in the production of yarn or cloth.

It is this feature which gives rise to the antagonism between the theoretical and the practical man so prevalent in the textile world. After all, our English textile industries, with their magnificent results, are largely due to the efforts of men without technical training, except that gained in the stern school of experience. They somewhat naturally deride the too theoretical student as unpractical, and frankly regard him as utterly incompetent to take up any responsible position in a factory. So long as the idea is held that a technical school, as at present conducted, can supply all the information required for technical purposes, the practical man will rightly take this view for no man can be regarded as competent who is not familiar with both the theoretical and the practical aspects of his trade. The latter it is impossible for him to obtain thoroughly in a technical school. The faults, however, are not all on one side. The fallacy undoubtedly lies in the belief that a student's education is completed when he leaves the school. He too often expects to take up at once some responsible position. If he would regard himself as much a student in the first three years of his mill life as he was at his school, then all might be well. But this is not the idea fostered by technical schools. On the other hand, it must be frankly admitted that the practical man is often as dangerous as the theorist. His short-sightedness, his rule-of-thumb methods, and his conservatism in business may often be just as harmful as the ignorance of the student.

It would appear that it is necessary in the future to attempt to give a more practical turn to the training of textile students. For each person to have some real conception of technical processes and mill management and their difficulties, only one method is open—he must have actual experience in the mill. It is a pity that this cannot be more readily recognized, for its frank acknowledgment would do much to enlist as active supporters of the schools many of the finest practical

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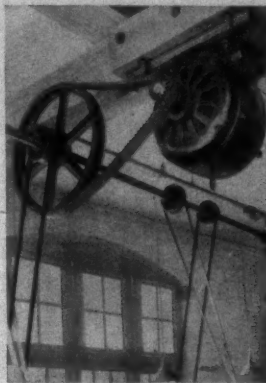
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men of the trade, who now regard the schools with suspicion. To accomplish this it appears that technical schools will have to possess a small factory maintained especially for the benefit of students, or else some arrangement be made in order that students may be placed as such in different mills. The former might be possible by districts combining, but the latter appears the more likely alternative.

The second defect in our textile education is a tendency to depreciate the specialization of students in particular branches of their trade. It will be obvious to all that if we are to keep abreast of the times we must have men who are thoroughly conversant with every detail of their subject. But it is unfortunate that the field of knowledge now required is so vast that it is almost an impossibility for one man thoroughly to master the whole. If he attempts it he only too often becomes a jack-of-all trades and mas-

ter of none. Hence it is necessary in the higher branches of his technical training for a man to devote himself to one particular line and study that exhaustively. It is this system which has largely contributed to the success of the German in the chemical industries. No doubt the individual suffers under such a system, but it is the only method by which modern research can be undertaken and progress made.

It is to be regretted that this fact is often lost sight of in our technical schools, and little or no opportunity is offered to students desirous of specializing. The curriculum is too often rigidly fixed and as firmly adhered to. Probably the experience of the writer has been that of others. Not many years ago he applied at the largest technical school in our cotton world for facilities to specialize in a course of study in cotton-cloth designing. To his surprise he was refused because he would not consent to take the regu-

lar course of study in cotton weaving, which included the whole of spinning as well as weaving and finishing, with a smattering of dyeing, engineering, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. It was not until he applied at a woolen and worsted school where more enlightened methods prevailed, that he was allowed to specialize in designing for cottons. Another instance of the same shortsighted policy may be found in the scheme of study drawn up by the Lancashire County Council for its technological students. The curriculum for those who take up cotton weaving is composed of all varieties of subjects, including mathematics, chemistry, engineering, electricity, spinning, dyeing, etc., while the amount of time spent in the study or practice of weaving is almost negligible. It is a well-known fact that the aim of those who drew up the curriculum was not to make the student fully efficient in one or more branches of the textile trade, but rather to give him a nodding acquaintance with almost all processes of manufacture. It is unnecessary to point out the weakness of such a course. No person can perform the duties of active management or direction of such an enormous number of operations with a thorough knowledge of the details of all.

It seems clear, therefore, that our education must proceed upon the lines of specialization if we are to produce men of the best type for keeping our textile industries in a flourishing condition. The spirit of the German method in this respect (but not necessarily all its details) must be applied to our educational system. Hence we should do well to encourage intense specialization and to make proper provision for it. But even more than this is needed a broader conception of the whole problem. If English industry is to maintain its position, a wider outlook is essential. We stand today probably at the beginning of an era of science in its application to industry. Manufacture in the past has been largely the work of practical men without scientific training. Advance in the future will probably be the results of discoveries made by slow, laborious research in the laboratory. The importance of these and their application will be appreciated most by the trained scientist, but unfortunately few such minds at present apply themselves directly to our industries. In Germany such men have for many years given their best attention to scientific manufacture, and their industries are the result. We, too, must follow their example. We have to give to the theorizing of the scientist the ballast of practical experience; and, on the other hand, the mass of practical experience which is the heritage of English industry needs leavening by the light of modern scientific knowledge and method.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

Examining Mill Boys to Determine Health.

An examination of male minors employed in the textile mills, held for purpose of determining whether any physical or mental abnormality

is caused directly by factory employment and confinement, is being conducted in New Bedford, Mass., by Dr. M. V. Safford of the United States public health service, together with Dr. E. J. McGrath, representing the state board of labor and industries, and L. L. O'Neal, an employe of the state board, who is doing the clerical work. An examination of the male workers under 18 years of age employed at the Page Mill, has just been made with a highly satisfactory result. The finding was forwarded in an unofficial communication to the Page Mill management by Dr. Safford. The three examiners then started work at the Gosnold Mill.

Dr. Safford said in regard to his work here:

"A law was passed in 1913 through the State board of labor and industries which called for examinations in different industries in the State in order that employers might be informed as to whether that particular industry caused any abnormality in the employee. Nothing was done until recently, when we were sent out with a view of starting the work which the law makes obligatory.

"We have started in the textile industry here to be followed by work along the same line in other cities. Then, providing the work goes along well we will take up other lines of industry. The work is going on slowly at present but I believe that ultimately an organization will be formed to carry forward the investigation which we have started.

"We have found excellent conditions among the boys whom we have examined both at the Page Mill and here. While we are confining our tests to male workers under 18 years of age the law contemplates including all workers. It is very probable that female workers will be examined as the examinations get under way. At the Gosnold Mill we examined all the male minors, 35 in number, while we have already examined 18 or 20 in this mill."

The boys undergo a thorough examination. The details are listed under the following headings: Age, nativity and race, together with numerous questions relative to the home life of the one being examined; previous condition of health; physical examination, including the height and weight of the subject; strength as told by the dynamometer, hearing the ticking of a watch; examination of the sight and general appearance; abnormalities of the respiratory system; abnormalities of the skin and appendages and lymphatic system; abnormalities of the bony and muscular systems; abnormalities of digestive system and nutrition; abnormalities of special senses; the teeth; the nervous system; mental capacity, and laboratory examinations.

Dr. Safford said that several of these classes would probably be eliminated when it became known through experience which were the least important.

"Suspicion," said Uncle Eben, "might often consist in realizing what you'd be tempted to do if you had the other fellow's chance."

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Marvels of Cotton Consumption.

"Marvels of Cotton Consumption" is the title of a very interesting special cotton letter issued by Rensdorf, Lyon & Co., as follows:

"In view of bearish doubts as to how the world can consume enough cotton under existing conditions to avoid a burdensome surplus from the huge yield of last season, it might be well to inquire into the new phases which have developed in the textile industry in the last twenty years. The crop of 1895-6 was 7,000,147 bales. This practically represented the consumption of that year. Consumption during the present season, even during war, with the absorption calculated in the ordinary terms of the cotton trade, is likely to approximate 15,000,000 bales. Cotton no longer is used exclusively for wearing apparel. For industrial purposes it ranks higher than any other commodity, except iron and steel.

"In the last twenty years it has been substituted for glass, for ivory, leather, rubber, paper, steel, iron and wood. Crops cannot be harvested without it. The great electrical industry depends almost as much upon cotton as it does upon copper. Automobiles today are within the reach of the masses because of the cheapness and availability of cotton. The new era in cotton consumption began with the low prices of the late nineties. Five cent cotton laid the basis for the phenomenal gain in consumption. Cotton bags were substituted for wooden barrels, because cotton could be bought for five cents per pound. When cotton later went to fifteen cents the industrial world did not return to the barrels. Cotton has retained all the new ground that it has gained. Below will be found a table showing twenty years of growth in the consumption of cotton with selected items showing expansion along industrial lines.

"The item pertaining to the use of cotton for smokeless powder will meet with criticism. Its inclusion in the twenty years of growth, with an estimate of 3,000,000 bales, results, of course, from the abnormal demand caused by the present war. The gain made by cotton along the line of industrial uses is almost equal to the crop of twenty years ago. The increase in the use of cotton for wearing apparel in the last two decades has been approximately

only 1 per cent per year. The great 000 bales per annum must be set gain which has made necessary the down almost entirely to cotton's in-production of 14,000,000 and 16,000,- dustrial conquest.

Twenty Years Growth in Cotton Consumption.

	1895	1915
	Bales.	Bales
Railroad (airbrake hose, car ceilings, seats, etc.)	50,000	375,000
Trolley cars	5,000	75,000
Automobiles (tires, seats and tops)	1,000	450,000
Grain bags	5,000	40,000
Harvesting machinery	20,000	200,000
Electrical industry (insulation, etc.)	5,000	200,000
Army uniforms	40,000	550,000
Ships (canopies, awnings, tarpaulins, etc.)	150,000	400,000
Tobacco culture (shade for plants)	1,000	20,000
Bagging, (cent, sugar, etc.)	20,000	300,000
Coal industry	5,000	75,000
Cotton blankets	25,000	150,000
Buck overcoats	1,000	20,000
Pipe covering in fireproof buildings	5,000	100,000
Wall coverings	5,000	100,000
Wagon tops, tarpaulins, etc.	40,000	125,000
Pottery industry	5,000	50,000
Hose and belting	25,000	200,000
Bookbinding	40,000	150,000
Cloth advertisements	1,000	20,000
Paper mills	10,000	50,000
Oil industry (for filtration)	25,000	75,000
Trunks and bags	5,000	75,000
Mine drains	2,000	40,000
Gloves, shoes, leggins, etc.	15,000	125,000
Leather imitations	25,000	150,000
Gun cotton, smokeless powder, etc.	40,000	3,000,000
	571,000	7,115,000

The Textile Industries of France Have Lost Three Hundred Million.

Three hundred million dollars lost by the textile industries of northern France in raw materials and manufactured products taken by the Germans as booty of war—that is the estimate given the Associated Press by an authorized member of the most influential textile corporation in France and an authority on industrial subjects.

What the total loss, including damages to plant and buildings, may amount to, there are no indications, for many rumors of the transferring of valuable machines to Germany have not been confirmed. The above estimate is based on confirmed facts only. It more than bears out the estimate of the German publicist, Ludwig Ganghoffer, who after a visit to the German front, told the Muenchner Neuste Uachrichton that the war booty sent from Northern France to Germany in the form of cereals, sugar, metals, wool, leather, etc., amounted to five hundred mil-

lion dollars during the first six months of the war. It is supposed that his figures were based on the requisition price said to be very inferior to the market value. On the latter basis the actual total would be far in excess of the German figures; the estimate for textile industries alone would so indicate.

It is known that the Germans took nearly all the raw material and finished goods in the great woolen manufacturing centers of Le Coteau Roubeaux and Tourcoing, where America buys heavily of the finer woolen fabrics. They also emptied the linen factories with the exception of those at Armentieres, where they were driven back too soon, and at Lille where they have recently begun to requisition these products.

The territory occupied by the Germans contains more than 80 per cent of the woolen and linen industries of France; the consequence is a shortage of all these products. The army is seeking hundreds of thousands of yards of canvas for tents and these industries are un-

able to supply. Cotton, tried as a substitute, proved unsatisfactory.

"The financial problem resulting from this state of things," according to this authority, "will require most serious study after the war. A commercial and industrial activity such as we have never seen will be witnessed in France, but the setting in motion again the industrial machine will be attended with great difficulties. One manufacturer in the occupied territory has lost raw material and finished goods to the value of five million to ten million francs. The banks had advanced him a half million francs. The security for that advance is gone. That man will say after the war: 'I am not played out. I want to put my industry on its feet again,' but where will he find the means since he has a ready hanging over him a debt of a half million francs and the goods that secured it are in Germany? It is a serious problem, but it will be solved.

"Another great difficulty is in the restoration of our plants, the replacing of our machines. Under existing conditions it seems likely that it will take two years for machine constructors to furnish what we shall require. Perhaps we shall have to call upon the American ingenuity to help us in working out the difficult problems, but they will be solved for never was the spirit of our manufacturers and workers so strong as today."

Massachusetts Mills in Georgia Commended on National Guard Organization.

Company E of the Third Separate Battalion, National Guard of Georgia, which was organized several years ago by Captain H. P. Meikellham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, at Lindale, and which consists entirely of employees and officers of the mills, recently received a signal honor in the shape of a personal letter of commendation from Major General Leonard Wood of the United States army. This is believed to be the first time that the ranking official of the regular army has commended a National Guard company. Superintendent Marshall, of the Massachusetts Mills, is first lieutenant, while Second Lieutenant Gibbons is cotton weigher for the mill. The enlisted men are largely drawn from the office force, overseers, second hands and loomfixers.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Proper Draft For Slubbers

Editor:

Please allow me space on the discussion page to ask the following question.

When starting fly frames for 28s warp and 36s filling, with a 55 grain sliver at drawing frames, what would be a good draft on slubbers and what hank would it be?

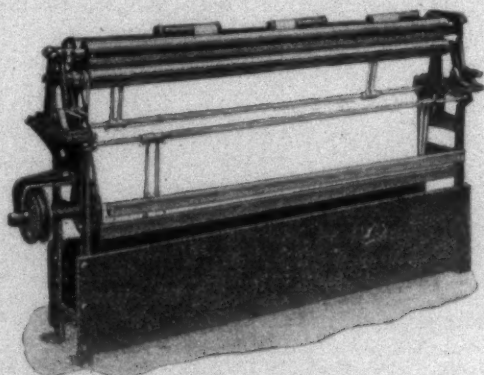
What would be the draft and hank on the first and second intermediate roving frames?

Please give rule for figuring the above clear through from drawing to roving frames.

A. B.

Patent Roving Bobbin Stripper.

During the last few years we have given illustrated descriptions of many small but extremely useful machines used in textile mills for purposes subsidiary to the actual manufacturing processes, and we have pleasure in calling attention to a new machine for stripping the sliver from roving bobbins, recently patented by Messrs. Cowley, of Bolton. It is, of course, well known that usually a short length of sliver remains on the roving bobbins after



the bulk has been withdrawn, and the machine illustrated herewith has been put on the market as a means of economically and expeditiously removing these short lengths of sliver. In the ordinary course of events, where the sliver is pushed or cut off by hand, it is not in a fit condition to be immediately used up, as owing to the amount of twist in the sliver it does not readily mix with the new cotton, and consequently it becomes necessary to put it through a breaking machine.

In the new machine provision is made for attenuating or drawing out the sliver to about three times its length during the process of unwinding, so that the cotton is in a suitable condition for being used up, without the need for a waste-breaking machine. As may be seen from the illustration, the machine is very simple, and comprises two pairs of rollers disposed exactly over each other. The bobbins to be stripped are simply placed on and revolve by frictional contact with the top pair of rollers. The turning of the bobbins in this manner unwinds the sliver and conducts it downwards

to the lower pair of rollers. The latter revolve at about three times the circumferential speed of the top pair, so that as the roving is being withdrawn from the bobbins by the top pair of rollers, it is being rapidly attenuated and broken up into short lengths by the bottom pair of rollers, and falls downwards into the box under the rollers in a soft and loose condition. One of the top rollers is driven by a rope from the short driving shaft at one end of the machine, and communicates motion to the other roller by a pair of toothed wheels of equal size, thus ensuring that both the rollers revolve at the same speed. In a similar manner, one of the lower rollers is driven by a rope from a much larger pulley on the driving shaft, turning the bottom pair of rollers at about three times the speed of the top pair.

The length of the rollers is such as to accommodate about half-a-dozen bobbins, and normally the sliver is run off as quickly as a boy can place the bobbins on and remove the empty ones. In this manner the sliver is run off in an undamaged condition, and without the serious injury to the bobbins and sometimes to the hands that occurs with hand-

stripping with knives. One of the top rollers and one of the bottom rollers are specially mounted on a safety lever arrangement, which prevents the operating fingers being trapped, as one of the rollers falls away on anything other than sliver getting between. We are informed by the makers that the machine has been particularly well received in those mills where it has been installed, and, indeed, the machine seems just the sort of thing that should be welcomed in every spinning mill. We are also informed by the makers that they are prepared to supply two-roller machines where desired, but in that case, of course, in drawing out of the sliver takes place as it is withdrawn from the bobbins.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

Speed of Machinery.

In the course of his paper on "The Coming of the Automatic Loom," read before the Textile Institute, Mr. Oscar S. Hall threw out several very significant suggestions

anent the speeds of looms, which it may be worth while to investigate. He suggested that the speed of looms might be reduced and at the same time more looms allotted to each weaver, in order to reduce the weaving cost per yard of fabric. Reflection on this point, however, inevitably leads to a realization of the indifference manifested in the ordinary mill regarding the maintenance of the speeds of machines. After a machine has once been started, very seldom indeed are any steps taken to ascertain whether the scheduled speed of the machine is being maintained, or, failing that, how far it is below the standard expected. It does not need much argument to demonstrate the advisability of maintaining the speeds of all machines at the proper level, or otherwise it becomes impossible to attain the desired production. In the average mill it is assumed by the management that the machines run at the speed for which they are set up, and apparently it is nobody's duty to find out whether the various machines and the transmission machinery are keeping up to their proper respective speeds. This is a question entirely apart from the mere question of speed as it affects each individual machine. That can only be satisfactorily determined by practical consideration of the materials being worked, and whether the speed decided on be either relatively low or high does not in the least effect the dictum that the speed should be maintained at the point which experience decides is the best. But right through the whole of both weaving and spinning mills, machines may be found running at anything up to 10 per cent below the scheduled rate. This takes a big bite out of the proper production of the plant, and is a condition of things that should not be allowed to continue. One method suggested as a remedy is to appoint some responsible person equipped with proper instruments, to make a survey of the whole of the mill plant and assemble the data obtained in an orderly manner to facilitate ready reference. It, then, the inquiry was repeated systematically (say, about once every three months), and divergence from the standard would be detected, and the cause of the trouble ascertained and removed. It would not be necessary to check the speed of every machine every time, as the overlooker would never know which machine would be selected for the test, and his natural desire to avoid cause for reproof would induce him to do all in his power to keep all the machines under his charge up to the standard. If suitable arrangements could be made, perhaps the best plan would be to engage an outsider to come in periodically to make these tests, as an insider in making his reports might be unduly influenced by personal relations with the men responsible.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

Kerosene to Put Out Cotton Fire.

"What would you think if you got a hurry-up call for kerosene to put out a fire?" asks the Standard Oil Co. of California.

"Probably you would request a repetition of the order thinking you had not heard aright, and when it was repeated you would probably conclude that some one was mentally unbalanced or attempting a practical joke."

Yet the California company reports that it received just such an order from the Cotton Yard at Callexico, Cal. Fire had broken out in the cotton bales and oil was wanted to extinguish it. The application of kerosene to put out the fire is explained as follows: A cotton bale has been subjected to heavy pressure; water will penetrate it but an inch or so, whereas kerosene will go clear to the center; a fire in a cotton bale does not blaze, simply smolders and eats its way into the bale; at the comparatively low temperature at which cotton burns and where there is no flame, kerosene does not ignite. After the fire is extinguished the bands are removed from the bale and the burned portions of cotton stripped off. The use of kerosene has practically no detrimental effect on the cotton, and after it has been spread out for a few days all odor disappears.

The Standard of California, however, cautions all who experiment with kerosene as a fire extinguisher to proceed cautiously.—Wall Street Journal.

Buffalo to Have Library.

The Buffalo (S. C.) Mills will soon open up an up-to-date library, and 150 have applied for membership. Miss Annie Green will be the secretary. A meeting will be held some time this week to elect a board of managers and by-laws will be gotten up.

Which?

A little man with a little brain
Went forth in his little car;
He hummed a song as he bowled along,
Content with the things that are.
A mighty man with a mighty brain
Whizzed past on the swift highway,
Too spent and old to enjoy the gold
Exchanged for his youth's brief day.

The rich man's car was an eager thing
Which leaped to a hireling's hand.
The poor man steered down a road unfared,
Through a kind and a joyous land.
Oh, who will say which the wise man was,
And which was the fool of the twain,
The one grown old with his bags of gold
Or the one with a little brain?
—H. S. Haskins, in The Sun.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Welfare Conference

A welfare conference of Southern Employees will be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Black Mountain, N. C. on July 16th and 17th.

Among the addresses to be delivered are:

"Causes of Industrial Unrest" by David Clark, editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

"Aims and Results of Our Welfare Program" by H. R. Fitzgerald, treasurer Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Company, Danville, Va.

"Welfare Work From the Employees Standpoint" by L. P. Hollis, welfare director Parker Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

There will also be a number of other addresses along similar lines by men connected with other industries and the conference will undoubtedly be of great value to those who are studying the welfare problems.

Quite a number of cotton manufacturers have signified their intention of being present and we believe that those who do attend will be well repaid for the time and trouble.

The Y. M. C. A. is an important factor in the welfare work of all industrial communities and in arranging this conference they have performed a great service.

Mill Building.

Every week there come to light orders which have been placed for cotton mill machinery and it is known that a large number of others have been placed with the agreement that the machinery houses shall keep the matter quiet for the present.

Most of the orders are for additional equipments or replacements but among them are a few new mills.

It is also known that the total number of additional spindles now being considered by Southern mills is the largest on record, and in many cases the plans have been drawn, but the placing of contracts held up for the present or until a more definite view of the future can be obtained.

We are of the opinion that many of such contracts will be placed at much higher figures than now prevail for so strong has the demand for cotton mill machinery grown that there is a well founded report that prices will be advanced at an early date.

The figures that have prevailed during the last few months have been so low as to allow little or no profit to the machinery manufactur-

ers and they will be justified in advancing their prices to a more profitable basis.

In view of information, which we have, we do not hesitate to advise those who contemplate purchasing cotton mill machinery to do so as early as possible for otherwise we believe they will have to pay higher prices.

One extremely satisfactory feature of the business which has been placed lately is that very little of it has been financed by machinery firms or cotton goods commission houses.

The day seems to have passed when the machinery houses will take large amounts of stock or finance new mills and it is a good thing for the industry.

The machinery houses have always, as far as we know, played square with the mills which they have financed and in some cases have failed to get a square deal themselves, but the mill that can not be built without being financed by the machinery houses is naturally weak and very few have been successful.

The financing by commission houses, except in cases of virtual ownership, has almost without exception, proven disastrous for the mill and profitable for the commission house.

On account of the steady flow of gold to this country from Europe, money is easy in New York and seeking legitimate investment.

Cotton manufacturers who have been conservative and successful in the past can secure money today upon a reasonable basis and it is predicted that the situation will become more favorable as the war continues.

One statistician has pointed out that the United States owed Europe \$5,000,000,000, that at the beginning of the war, whereas purchases of foodstuffs and other supplies have shifted the balance until now Europe owes us \$1,000,000,000 and the balance is growing every day.

If the United States can keep out of the conflict, as we believe it will, we shall at the end of this war occupy a position more favorable than that ever held by any country since the world began.

In the first place it will take many years, probably thirty or forty, for the bitterness to die down between the counties that are now fighting and for that reason trade which formerly existed between them will, to a very large extent, be transferred to the United States.

The great export trade of England and Germany has been in a large measure due to the fact that

they have financed railroads and all manner of projects in foreign countries and with such financing has gone an actual or implied agreement of a certain amount of trade.

When the war is over the countries of Europe will be practically bankrupt and it will require all of their available funds to rebuild and finance their own industries.

Under that situation which is inevitable the other countries must call upon the United States to finance them and that will bring to us a large trade which has formerly gone to Europe.

While natural conservatism and uncertainty of results are holding down the trade of the world today we can see no result for the future but an immense trade for the United States including cotton goods and the mill that is built today will be able to take advantage of that prosperity.

The Labor Agitator.

There is now talk of putting through some more radical legislation concerning cotton mill children, and we hope that Senator Overman will still stand pat.

In San Francisco where the Senator made a great speech on peace, one of the papers played him up as the man who killed the child labor bill in Congress and left the impression that he was a demon.

Senator Overman in defending the South against the professional cotton mill agitator rendered a conspicuous service to the South; he assisted the poor children; he did a great service for his country. But because he voted against a bill that would have put out of business thousands of happy families; because he knew the professional agitators were riding a horse to death the people on the coast imagined that he was standing in with a crowd of human vultures who were preying on the innocence and helplessness of youth. The child who labors in a cotton mill around Greensboro has a better time than the child on the farm. The hours are not long; the surroundings are sanitary. There are schools and churches and all that go to develop the best that is in a child. Just enough labor to keep the blood going, and no kidlet of tender age is allowed to labor—but is sent to schools maintained by the mills.

Senator Overman may well feel proud of what he did in the matter of the vote on the child labor question. And no matter about the San Francisco newspaper's comment.—From Fairbrother's Everything.

PERSONAL NEWS

Geo. Hall is now chief engineer at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Lee W. Hindman is now grinding cards at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg Co.

J. W. Mack of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased a Ford touring car.

J. J. West of Dillon, S. C., is now overhauling spinning at Cumberland, N. C.

E. L. Adams has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

R. L. Terry has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

C. S. Tatum of College Station, Texas, has been visiting at Trion, Ga.

R. T. Watson is now secretary and treasurer of the Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.

Oscar Wood of the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., has purchased a Ford touring car.

Walter G. Wolfe, of Drayton, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

W. K. Swanson has been transferred from overseer of roller covering to yard overseer at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

J. P. McRae has, on account of ill health resigned as president of the Dickson, Scotland and Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

F. B. Whitaker has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Vardry Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong, Clara and Dunn Mills at Gastonia, N. C., is spending a vacation at Wrightville Beach, N. C.

W. H. Thompson has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Malcolm Gilfillan has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to engage in farming.

Lee Ellerbee of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of section hand in spinning at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

F. G. Parker is now Supt. of the Mt. Holly, Albion and Tuckasegee Mills at Mt. Holly, N. C. and the Stanley Mfg. Co. at Stanley, N. C.

E. A. Holt has resigned as overseer of carding at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Wylie Mills of the same place.

R. J. Brown has resigned as loom fixer at the Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills, to become second hand in weaving at the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

Arthur Thorpe is now erecting machinery at Fall River, Mass.

R. B. Hunt has resigned a position at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Bleachery and moved to Phenix City, Ala.

C. M. Powell, superintendent of the Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has returned from a Western trip which included the Exposition at San Francisco.

W. E. Fearrington of Elizabeth City, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

T. L. Saunders, superintendent of Alpine Mills, Morganton, N. C., has been on a visit to C. S. Smart, superintendent of Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. C. Hunt has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Paolet Mills, Trough, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

J. B. Laughlin has resigned as second hand in the cloth room at the Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., and is now overseer of the cloth room at the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., of the same place.



ALBANY GREASE

gives better lubricating service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.,
708-10 Washington Street, NEW YORK

J. A. Jenkins, superintendent of the W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C., will also be superintendent of the Vardry Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

G. H. Barnhardt has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

W. M. Sherard.

The Southern Textile Association at its annual meeting in Asheville, N. C., Saturday elected W. M. Sherard superintendent of the Wilmington Cotton Mills, as its president for the ensuing year. This is an honor well bestowed. Mr. Sherard is one of the progressive mill men in the South and one of the most popular. He is a sterling citizen and has the highest esteem of all who know him. The Textile Association has honored itself in electing him as its president. He will fill the place well.—Spartanburg Journal.

Will Not Run For Mayor.

Mr. W. J. McDonald is filling the position of temporary mayor with eminent ability and satisfaction, and many of his friends regret that he did not stand for the unexpired term. Mr. McDonald is one of the best citizens of the city and a mighty good one to have connected with city affairs, because he is not only scrupulously honest but works without fear or favor and can always be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time—Walt-on Tribune, Monroe, Ga.

Howe Resigns From Saco-Lowell.

James C. Howe, who has been vice president of the Saco-Lowell Shops for several years and in charge of the company's sales department, has resigned to accept the vice presidency of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass., and has already assumed his new duties. Prior to his connection with the Saco-Lowell Shops Mr. Howe had been vice president of the American Trust Co., Boston.

Dacotah Cotton Mills,

Lexington, N. C.

A. F. Bruton Superintendent
M. L. File Carder
J. H. McEntire Spinner
G. W. Chaney Weaver
H. T. Holt Dyer
A. L. Pickard Master Mechanic

Laboratory Cotton Mills,

Lincolnton, N. C.

W. N. Williams Superintendent
J. H. Hilderbrand Day Carder
H. M. Huggins Night Carder
E. A. Huffstetler Day Spinner
G. L. Whitesides Night Carder
A. D. Lynch Master Mechanic

Amazon Cotton Mills,

Thomasville, N. C.

O. L. Wagstaff Superintendent
J. W. Best Carder
J. C. Tiddy Spinner
C. R. Russell Night Carder
L. W. Hansell Master Mechanic

Eva Jane Mill,

Sylacauga, Ala.

J. A. Shinn Superintendent
W. E. Poag Carding
J. B. Parker Spinner
C. O. Edwards Weaving
Thos. Hudgins Cloth Room
Geo. Simcox Master Mechanic

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THIN BOILING STARCH

Penetrates the warp, adds weight, increases the strength. We manufacture thin boiling starch for sizing and finishing in varying degrees of fluidity according to the requirements of manufacture.

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Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Griffin, Ga.—The Georgia Mfg. Co. have placed contracts for a small increase in their equipment.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Merck-Hetrick Hosiery Mill, which has been in operation here for a short time, will double their equipment.

Lenoir, N. C.—At a meeting of the directors recently Lenoir Cotton Mill declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

Athens, Ga.—The Southern Mfg. Co. have placed contracts with the Saco-Lowell Shops for 100 Lowell looms which will be installed at once.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Manufacturing Co., has awarded a contract to T. C. Thompson & Bro., of Charlotte, for the erection of seventy-five bungalows for their operatives.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Pauline Mills which now have 48 looms on cotton damask and are owned by C. E. Neisler will install a carding and spinning equipment of about 3,000 spindles.

Eufala, Ala.—The Cowikee Cotton Mills have decided to build an addition of 1,000 spindles and 300 looms. Contracts for the machinery have been placed and construction will begin at once.

Franklinville, N. C.—A new addition to the plant of the Franklinville Manufacturing Company is to be built, the foundation is already being dug and when completed will add considerable to the output of their mills.

Asheville, N. C.—A contract for all the motors and transformers for the addition to the French Broad Mfg. Co., have been placed with the General Electric Co. A four-frame drive will be used on spinning frames with individual motors on pickers, etc.

York, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors it was found that the affairs of the mill are now in good shape and a dividend of three per cent was declared. Since this is the mid-season for dividends, it is considered that this really amounts to a semi-annual dividend.

Spray, N. C.—The Marshall Field interests awarded contracts recently to the Gallivan Company of Greenville, S. C., for the construction at Spray of a 3,000 horsepower steam-power plant, a bleachery, the fine arts gingham mills, and the erection and completion of mills for making sheets and pillow cases, potentially the largest plant of its kind in existence. This means an investment of \$500,000 as new capital in this county. It is rumored that the German Knitting Mill Syndicate is seriously contemplating locating in this county.

Albermarle, N. C.—The new mill of the Wiscasset mills is nearly ready for the installation of machinery and the dwellings for the operatives are about all ready for occupancy.

It is reported on fairly good authority that either this Fall or Winter work will be begun on one of the largest knitting mills in the state.

Lindale, Ga.—Wm. Turley with his crew of painters, has completed the painting of the nearly 500 mill houses in Lindale. The last dwelling house was completed Thursday, and a few more days and all the wood houses will be finished. A few outside jobs and the painting will be wound up here for several years.

Valdese, N. C.—Money has been raised to build a lace and embroidery mill at this place, and special machinery has been ordered from Switzerland. These machines were shipped before March 1st and have never reached the American importers yet, so prominent business men of Morganton, N. C., who have subscribed stock in the Valdese Mill have written letters to Congressman E. Y. Webb asking his assistance in the matter. It seems

there is no excuse for this long delay in shipments between neutral countries. Mr. Webb wrote to the State Department at Washington, taking the Valdese machinery matter up directly with Secretary Lansing.

The Valdese colonies are Swiss-German people, law abiding, and industrious. Morganton people have taken stock with them in this new enterprise, which will be the first of its kind south of the Mason and Dixon line, if the machinery ever arrives and is put in operation.

Langdale, Ala.—The West Point Manufacturing Co. announces that it closed contract on Wednesday with the Gallivan Building Co., Greenville, S. C., for the erection of its new mill, previously noted. The new building will be 428 by 132 feet, three stories high, and when completed will be equipped with 25,000 spindles and 500 looms.

Concord, N. C.—Brick are being hauled to the Roberta Mill and the work of enlarging the mill will begin next week. W. W. Flowe, one of the new owners of the mill, stated this morning that the work would be pushed as rapidly as possible. The mill, which was destroyed by fire several years ago and only

partially rebuilt, will be enlarged to its original size. The work, it is expected, will be completed about the middle of September or first of October. It is the purpose of the new owners to operate the mill to its capacity—6,000 spindles.

Winnsboro, S. C.—Six cottages were destroyed by fire at the Fairfield Cotton Mill village last Friday about noon. The alarm was sounded about 12:40 and soon a large number from town were on hand and gave the people of the village assistance in removing the furniture and valuables from their homes. The fire originated in a house that had been vacant up until that morning and the family who moved in cannot account for the fire as they had not yet had a fire in the house. The flames soon spread and six were destroyed before the flames could be gotten under control.

Hendersonville, N. C.—The Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mills of Hendersonville are now operating both day and night and the management states that for the next 90 days there will be daily output of 6,000 pairs of hose.

During the past week an expert in dyestuffs was at the mill for the purpose of testing a domestic dye recently manufactured in America to take the place of German dyes. The management of the local mills says that the experiment was satisfactory and as a result the mill will use domestic dyes. An addition will be built to the mill in order to accommodate the business.

Athens, Ga.—The Holland Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing men's and women's hosiery. A lease has been secured from the Athens Manufacturing Co. of two floors, each 160 by 31 feet, in its yarn mill. The equipment, to begin with, will consist of 25 knitting machines, dyeing plant and complementary equipment. The plant will be increased from time to time until 100 machines are installed with a capacity of 132,500 pairs per annum. The mill is expected to be in operation within 30 days after the machinery has been delivered; the latter is on order. The company is offering \$20,000 in stock at par.

Gastonia, N. C.—As the result of a competitive bidding held Saturday, the contracting firm of T. C. Thompson & Bros. of Birmingham and Charlotte, has been awarded the contract for the erection of a 12,000-spindle mill at Ranlo, near Spencer Mountain, on the Interurban.

The mill will make fine yarns. Work will be begun at once and it is to be completed so that it may be in operation by the first of the year. The actual constructive work will probably be completed in 90 days. It is to be owned by the Rex Spinning Company. J. H. Mayes of Charlotte is the engineer.

Come and Play Golf at Grove Park Inn

Play Golf on the Finest Links in the South. These links adjoin Grove Park Inn, where it's always cool no matter how hot it is elsewhere. Invigorating mountain air that makes you play with enthusiasm and sleep with real comfort. No mosquitoes. Milk and cream from famous Biltmore Dairies. Water from the slopes of the highest mountain east of the Rockies

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Special Summer Rates

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain

Asheville, N. C.

THE
FINEST
RESORT
HOTEL IN
THE WORLD



The plant will consist of a main building 150 by 300 feet in extent, a warehouse 100 by 500 feet and 30 or 40 bungalows for the operatives.

The Rex Spinning Company will be organized with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators are Messrs. Charles Dunn of Gastonia, John C. Rankin of Lowell and S. N. Boyce of Gastonia.

Easley, S. C.—Fire was discovered last Thursday in the cotton warehouse of the Easley Cotton Mills. A quick response to the fire alarm brought assistance to the scene before serious damage was done. One end of the warehouse was burned and torn away in fighting the flames. About 150 bales of cotton were scorched and damaged by water but none of them were damaged to the extent that some good cotton can not be picked out of them.

The exact origin of the fire is not known, but the course of the flames and the fact that no person had been in this particular warehouse in the past six months, makes it appear that the flames were of an incendiary origin.

Enoree, S. C.—The Melville Manufacturing Company has been commissioned by the secretary of state with a capital of \$500,000. The petitioners are J. I. Westervelt, Lewis W. Parker and Perry Beattie. The new company is a reorganization of the Enoree Manufacturing Company plant having been sold at auction several days ago.

The Enoree Manufacturing Company, located at Enoree on the C. and W. C. railway, 15 miles from the city, was purchased from A. M. Law at receiver's sale last Monday by J. I. Westervelt and associates for \$200,001. At the time of the purchase Mr. Westervelt announced that the mill would resume operations in the near future. The issuance of the commission for the Melville Manufacturing Company is a step in the direction of an early reorganization and resumption of operations.

Georgia Factories and Their Products.

Interesting and valuable statistics of manufacturing industries in Georgia are given in a third annual report recently issued by H. M. Stanley, state commissioner of Commerce and Labor.

The report shows that Georgia leads in the manufacture of fertilizers, is second only to Texas in the manufacture of cotton seed products and to Florida in naval stores, is fifth in the manufacture of cotton goods, and fifth in value of food preparations.

The following figures for the year 1914 are taken from the report:

Cotton mills, 145; capital, \$36,982,845; pounds of raw material used,

300,000,000; value, \$38,231,847; manufactured products, yards of cloth, 525,730,872; value, \$49,284,145; pounds of yarn, 78,210,253; value, \$14,500,000; total value, \$63,794,445.

Woolen mills, 7; capital, \$850,000; pounds of cotton used, 1,250,000; pounds of wool, 1,125,000; yards of cloth manufactured, 3,450,000; value, \$1,923,543.

Knitting mills, 28; capital, \$1,867,929; pounds of yarn, 20,822,045; dozens of hose manufactured, 6,565,917; value, \$3,485,260; dozens of knit underwear, 574,038; value, \$1,243,444; total value, \$4,728,704.

Total number of cotton, woolen and knitting mills, 180; capital, \$39,700,774; value of raw material, \$43,006,847; value of manufactured products, \$70,446,392.

In textile mills there are 2,228,872 active spindles, 43,391 looms, 5,691 cards, 567 sewing machines, 3,724 knitting machines, 1,100 braiders, 438 loopers and 911 ribbers. Nine of them bleach, 34 of them dye their own goods. Thirty-five use water power, 56 electricity and the remainder steam. During 1914 the cotton mills spent \$1,465,152 for repairs and improvements and the knitting mills spent \$54,150, making a total for the textile industries of \$1,519,302.

In the textile mills there are 4,386 male workers under eighteen and 19,403 over eighteen, making 23,991 male workers. There are 4,196 female workers under eighteen and 11,022 over eighteen, making a total of 15,218 female workers.

The total workers in the textile mills are as follows: Cotton mills, 35,914; woolen mills, 1,084; knitting mills, 2,011; grand total, 39,009.

During the year 1914 wage earners in cotton mills were paid \$10,972,482; woolen, \$258,644, and knitting mills, \$543,013, or a grand total to wage earners of \$11,594,139.

The officers and clerks in textile mills were paid \$1,184,045; there were sundry expenses of \$1,564,617; making a total cost exclusive of raw material of \$14,342,801.

The highest wage paid males between fourteen and eighteen years of age was from \$4.50 to \$12 per week, over eighteen from \$7.50 to \$30; females between fourteen and eighteen from \$4 to \$12, over eighteen from \$6 to \$17.

The industries allied to textile mills number thirty-nine, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The number of wage earners averages 1,450, and there are 1,200 machines in use. The total expenses was \$1,840,000; and the value of the manufactured products amounted to \$2,140,000. The industries mentioned include manufactures of clothing, pants, overalls, shirts and garments of women, awnings and tents.



The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for itself and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets held generally steady last week. The naming on prices on many standard lines appeared to have settled the minds of buyers and they showed a disposition to cover their needs. Goods of gingham construction for the manufacturing trades moved well and some large orders were placed during the week. Shirtings and fancy goods continued steady and sales of these goods were very satisfactory in many houses. In the West, after large jobbing houses named prices on staple goods, an unusually large volume of business came in. Retailers needed goods and were assured by the price announcements on some lines that the low limit had been reached.

The demand for goods for future deliveries was not as good last week as had been anticipated. Jobbers who were about ready to place their new contracts on staple cotton goods, held off pending further developments in the cotton market. However, in waiting, there is a note of optimism shown. The development of Fall trade may be late, but it will be wholly deferred and will not be irregular once it gets started.

Buyers of dress goods are showing an active interest in goods for spring. There is a scarcity of many fine and fancy dress goods and mills are finding that they have not enough orders on hand to meet the needs of their customers.

In the colored goods division of the market there are many reports as to what is being done on gingham and other lines for the new season. Some of the buyers say that they are getting their first orders for the new season at concessions from last season, in spite of the recent statements as to shut-downs on account of the lack of dye-stuffs. It is known that some manufacturers have plenty of dyes on hand and are willing to book orders ahead at reasonable prices, as far as their supply of dyes will go. However, other mills are conserving their supplies, until they can ascertain whether further supplies can be had.

Cotton manufacturers have been much interested in the possibilities for them in the cutting off exports of jute fabrics from England. If the embargo on jute products is extended to include Calcutta, it seems that bag manufacturers will call heavily on cotton goods manufacturers for goods now being bought in what burlap users consider small quantities. There are many cotton fabrics of strong construction, such as denims, etc., that could be available to replace burlap in many uses that are now staple, and if they came to it, burlap users could use cotton duck.

In the New York market, the general opinion among cotton goods merchants seems to be that cotton will not go lower than 8 cents for good middling in New York. Cotton under 8 cents, under present con-

ditions, is below the normal cost of production, and it is generally thought that it will be held for at least that unless there is some great financial pressure to sell. If it does hold under 10 cents for the balance of the year, there will be almost unlimited possibilities for export trade in cotton goods. The export trade, for the last year, in spite of the many handicaps and disturbing influences, has grown steadily.

Some large orders were received during last week for osnaburgs for bag purposes. Some of the bag manufacturers are said to have received orders for cotton bags in quantities of as much as 500,000 at one order.

Business in the Fall River print cloth market continued rather quiet last week, though the sales were better than the average of the past few weeks. Prices were not shaded any further and most of the sales called for spots. Buyers did not show much interest in future contracts. Some inquiries were received for good size orders for deliveries beginning in September and running eight and ten weeks. Manufacturers however, refused these offers, stating that prices were not satisfactory.

The total sales for the week amounted to about 125,000 pieces and these covered a wide variety of styles. Narrow goods were dull and there was very little doing with the fine goods mills. With the present conservative attitude of the buyers and the firm position of the mills, it is thought that things will remain quiet until there is some settlement of the German controversy.

Prices were quoted on cotton goods as follows in New York last week:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 3 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	—
68x72s	4 1-2 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 —
4-yard, 80x80s	6 —
Brown drills, std	6 1-4 —
Sheetings So. std.	6 1-4 6 1-2
3-yard, 48x58s	5 7-8 6 —
4-yard, 56x60s	4 7-8 —
4-yard, 48x49s	4 3-4 —
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8 —
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4 —
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-4 15 —
Selkirk, 8-oz, duck	10 1-2 —
Oliver Extra, 8-oz	10 1-2 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,	—
duck	12 3-4 —
Woodberry sail duck	.35% —
Mt. Vernon wide duck	.45% —
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2 —
Standard prints	5 5 1-4 —
Standard gingham	6 1-4 —
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 9 1-4 —
Kid finished cambries	4 4 1-2 —

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

Total visible this week..... 5,438



Poor Tempering Does It

Makes broken travelers and cut threads

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Total visible last week	5,658
Total visible same date last year	3,689
Of this the total American this week	3,810
Of this the total American last year	2,014
All other kinds this week	1,627
All other kinds last week	1,675
Visible in the U. S. this week	1,316
Visible this date last year	4,910
Visible in other countries this week	4,122
Visible this date last year	3,199

Lockhart Mill Have Excursion.

A special train over the Southern Railway conveyed some 400 of the employees of the Lockhart Mills on an excursion to Hendersonville last Saturday.

The special train passed through Lockhart Junction, and thence through Spartanburg over the Asheville-Columbia line.

The mill folk enjoyed a picnic dinner at Laurel park, Hendersonville, and arranged a number of events, including baseball games, made the day a pleasure from start to finish.

This is the first outing of the kind that has been taken by the Lockhart employees. The mill was closed Saturday, it is announced, in order to allow all the operatives an opportunity to go on the outing.

Middle States Manufacturers to Meet.

The secretary of the Middle States Textile Manufacturers Association, has advised that the annual meeting of the association will be held at the Louisville Country Club July 21. There will be no set program for the meeting, but a list of subjects, which is now being prepared, will be discussed by the members.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the yarn market was somewhat more active last week than during the previous week, and the total volume of sales was about 600,000 pounds. Most of this was bought in small lots for spot prompt delivery, though there were a number of large sales for future deliveries. The general feeling in the market is bearish as dealers say they see nothing in the situation to indicate that prices are going higher, the demand at present not being strong enough to strengthen prices.

There were a few good sales of carded knitting yarns during the week, but these were exceptions, as buying was mostly in small quantities. Coarse numbers of Southern frame spun carded cones sold at 15 and 16 cents, basis of 10s. The hosiery trade is spotty, some manufacturers being behind in their orders, while others have very little business on hand. Many of the knitters say that their orders are all hand to mouth, while others will not take orders for delivery very far ahead as they consider the dyestuff situation too uncertain to take a chance on it.

The demand for combed yarn was light last week, the single yarns being especially dull. Some mills who are well sold up on single combed yarns, are refusing to reduce prices, others have very few orders and are willing to grant concessions to get the business. Two-ply combed yarns, which have been in a strong position for some time, are beginning to weaken in spots, as the demand has slackened considerably during the past few weeks.

Weaving yarns were in light demand last week and dealers generally said the week was a poor one. However, there were some sales ranging from 30,000 to 250,000 pounds, and there were inquiries in the market for lots of 25,000 and 50,000 pounds. The break in the cotton market made prices somewhat softer and made dealers more anxious to get rid of their stock of yarns.

Two-Ply Southern Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15 1-2
14s.....	15	—16
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	24	—14 1-2
40s.....	25	—26
50s.....	34	—
60s.....	40	—
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15
14s.....	15 1-2	—

16s.....	16	—16 1-2
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17 1-2	—18
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—20
40s.....	26	—27

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s.....	14	—14 1-2
14s.....	15	—15 1-2
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—19
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17 1-2	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—19 1-2
40s.....	26	—

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	14	—16
12s.....	16	—16 1-2
14s.....	16 1-2	—17
16s.....	17 1-2	—17
20s.....	19	—
36s.....	26	—
40s.....	25 1-2	—27
50s.....	34	—

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s.....	15	—
10s.....	15 1-2	—15 3-4
12s.....	15 1-2	—16
14s.....	16	—
16s.....	16 1-2	—
18s.....	17	—
20s.....	17 1-4	—
22s.....	17 3-4	—18 1-4
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18 3-4	—19
30s.....	20 1-2	—
22s Fleece col.....	18 3-4	—19

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s.....	16 3-4	—
11s.....	17	—
12s.....	17 1-4	—
14s.....	17 3-4	—
16s.....	18	—
18s.....	18 1-2	—
20s.....	19	—
22s.....	20	—
24s.....	20 1-2	—
26s.....	21 1-2	—
28s.....	28 1-2	—
30s.....	23 1-2	—

Condition of Egyptian Cotton Crop.

According to the Alexandria General Produce Association the temperature in the Egyptian cotton districts was cool during the first part of May but very beneficial during the latter half; plants are in good condition and looking well, but backward in comparison to last year. Water is sufficient and in some parts even abundant. Few worms are evident in certain districts. Locusts still abound in all provinces, but in lesser quantities than previous month. Damage caused so far is insignificant, owing to precautionary measures taken by the government.—Consular Reports.

Clean Up the Village

(Continued from Page 3.)

the South. You know we have been held up to all kind of abuse about what we do, and how we do it. For my part, I don't think a cotton manufacturer is a bit worse than anybody else, though they make us out to be every kind of a brute outside of prison. Mr. Clark has done something for us that I don't think the average manufacturer realizes. I certainly hope he will accomplish something, but he is certainly up against some accomplished prevaricators. I want the members of this organization to endorse what Mr. Clark is doing. I think he is doing an awfully big thing.

Getting back to my subject, it is not a question of drinking, it is not a question of smoking; you have got to make yourselves manly and live like God Almighty intended you to live, to meet the competition and be at the head of your business. You have got to do it. If you are being paid four dollars per day or five dollars per day, do all that you can to give your employer four or five dollars' worth of work. Don't try to get by with two dollars and a half; don't come in in the morning unfit for work and waste five hours time until you can recover. Let's do the best we can and live clean, straight lives, and do something that never has been done before—give one hundred per cent efficiency, and make the cotton mill business a bigger thing that it is now.

Cotton Production in the United States.

The forthcoming report on cotton production in the United States, soon to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and prepared under the supervision of William M. Stewart, chief statistician in charge of the inquiry, will show the American cotton crop of 1914—16,134,930 equivalent 500-pound bales—to have been the largest ever produced, exceeding the 1913 crop by nearly 2,000,000 bales, or about 14 per cent. The largest crop raised prior to 1914 was that of 1911—15,692,701 bales. The tables contained in this report will be reprinted in the annual cotton bulletin to be published in September, which will also include further data as to production, consumption, imports, exports, and stocks of cotton.

The increase in the production of linters during the past 15 years is noteworthy. Starting at 114,544 bales in 1899, the output of this product increased to 791,464 bales in 1914, or by nearly 600 per cent, although the amount of cotton ginned increased by less than 75 per cent during the same period. This increase in the linter production is due principally to closer delinting of the seed for the better separation of the meat from the hulls. Many mills now obtain considerably more than 100 pounds of linters per ton of seed treated, whereas in earlier years 50 pounds per ton was a high yield.

Sea-island cotton, of which 81,654 running bales were ginned in 1914, represented in that year only a trifle more than one-half of 1 per cent of the total cotton produced. The largest crop of sea-island cotton

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina
EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No. 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.....	8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.....	6:05 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.....	12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.....	6:30 p. m.

Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.....	8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.....	12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.....	12:40 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.....	11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C.....	12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C.....	1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.....	8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.....	9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,

V.-Pres. nad Traffic Manager.

raised in any year between 1899 and 1914 was that of 1911—19,293 bales. This variety of cotton is produced in only three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

Although cotton is grown in 18 States, only 6—Texas, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Mississippi—produced more than a million bales each in 1914. The combined growth of these 6 States represented over four-fifths of the total crop of that year.

Texas alone produced 4,592,142 bales, or more than one-fourth of the total grown in 1914. The next greatest production was that of Georgia, 2,718,037 bales, or one-sixth of the total. Other States producing large crops were Alabama, with 1,751,375 bales, or 10.8 per cent of the total; South Carolina, with 1,533,810 bales, or 9.5 per cent of the total; Oklahoma, with 1,262,176 bales, or 7.8 per cent of the total; and Mississippi, with 1,245,535 bales, or 7.7 per cent of the total.

The cotton production of California, which has recently taken up the growth of this staple, is increasing rapidly. In this State 49,835 bales were ginned in 1914, as compared with 22,838 in 1913 and 8,215 in 1912. Not all this cotton was grown in California, however, since the figures given include cotton raised in the Mexican portion of the Imperial Valley and brought into California to be ginned.

Although the cotton production of Arizona still amounts to an insignificant fraction of the total for the country, it is increasing rapidly, 7,142 bales being reported for this State in 1914, as compared with 2,299 for 1913.

Cotton production in California is increasing rapidly, 49,835 bales having been ginned there, or more than double the 1913 ginning. Arizona, also shows a rapid increase although the quality still is small—7,142 bales against 2,929 in 1913.

Personal Items

C. N. Harper has resigned as superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

W. L. Stephens of Selma, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

C. Enos Bean of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Southern Textile Association Committees.

President W. M. Sherard of the Southern Textile Association announces the appointment of the following committees to serve during his administration.

Program Committee—David Clark, chairman, Charlotte, N. C.; L. L. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga., and Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.

Publicity Committee—A. E. Escott, chairman, Charlotte, N. C.; Jas. A. Greer, Charlotte, N. C., and L. P. Hollis, Greenville, S. C.

Blew Up a Store at Seneca Mills.

On Saturday night the store of J. H. Boyd, at Seneca Cotton Mill, Seneca, S. C., was badly wrecked by burglars who blew open the safe and did much damage to the building and goods. One young man has been arrested and one other, who is suspected as being the chief actor, is being sought for. They got some \$15 in money.

Engine Accident.

Joe Allen, engineer of the engine in the cloth room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., had stepped out of the engine room Monday morning to attend to duty down in the boiler room, and it is probably well that he did, because just while he was out something went wrong with the engine and a large piece broke and flew off the governors, which are stationed in the fly-wheel, which broke its way through the wall, falling outside the engine room into the brusher room.

The engine stopped itself automatically, and no further damage was done. The engine was stopped for several hours until sufficient repairs could be made so that it could be operated by the engineer standing at the throttle all the time, as the governors were out of commission.

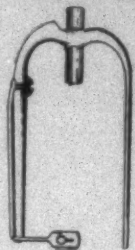
Glen-Lowry Mfg. Co. Entertains Employees.

Following out what has been a custom for several years, William Coleman, president of the Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co., Whitmore, S. C., gave his employees a barbecue and picnic in celebration of July 4th. These occasions have always been delightful ones for the people at Glen-Lowry, and this year's celebration was no exception. Preparations were made for the entertainment of a large crowd, and when dinner was served it was found that more than 2,000 people were present.

SPINNING RINGS ^{Best} Quality Guaranteed Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co., Woodbury, Connecticut
127 EAST MAIN STREET
Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Are your flyers giving you trouble? If you have a few old flyers around your mill that will not run, send them to us and we will make them run like new ones, or if you are changing on to a finer or coarser roving, we will re-block your flyers to suit your work at small cost.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY Woonsocket, R. I.

Bradford Soluble Grease



NEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Blue Styles

(Continued from Page 5.)

tate of Chrome 24° B. The printing paste so made becomes fixed rapidly, and can be resisted to give a good white. The treated pieces are steamed for from 7 to 8 minutes, passed through a solution of Bichromate of Soda, washed and soaped.

This way of working gives a color very fast to soaping and to light, and which has the appearance of happily not always the case with having been dyed with Indigo, and offering the advantage of being very fast to rubbing. The white has naturally not the softness of that obtained with lead salt resist, but on the other hand it remains very white after the finishing, and this is unwhites on Indigo.—Matières Colorantes.

LOOK for the GARLAND Trade Mark of Picker Durability.

Our trade mark is stamped in the hide of each rawhide loom picker which we make and it is so clearly and deeply stamped that it can easily be distinguished even when the picker is worn out. We have so much confidence in our pickers that we wish them to be identified not only when they are new but when they are worn.

May we have your trial order?



GARLAND
MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 666, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

MANAGER OR AGENT.

Wanted to correspond with any large cotton mill company desiring the services of a competent man as manager or agent. At present employed but would change for a good salary. Best references can be furnished. Write "Expert," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spinner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in either yarn or weaving mill. Have been overseer in good mills for 9 years. Age 30. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 1140.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1141.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

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SIGGERS & SIGGERS

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Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience as second hand and overseer in Eastern mills. Special experience on fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1156.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in a large mill. Age 24. I believe in work. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1165.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had good experience and am competent to run any reasonable size room. My references will prove satisfactory. Address No. 1170.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

needs a Supt. that can get results. Age 36. Married. Held last position nine years. Gilt edged references. Address No. 1182.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as superintendent, by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. On 35 years of age, have a family. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10

years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job three years and have given entire satisfaction but want larger room. First class references. Address No. 1193.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but am not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1197.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Experience in both departments and am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1198.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine, as well as classy yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1199.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning, or both in large mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1200.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to ability and character. Address No. 1201.

WANT a job as superintendent of small mill that is run down and not making money, and whose managers want it put in good order and on paying basis. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, also have ample experience in weaving, winding, twisting, warping and ruling. Good references if required. Address No. 1202.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1203.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1204.

WANT position as Supt. or manager. Have filled both positions and have long practical experience on a wide variety of goods. Can furnish five references. Address No. 1206.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Am now employed and give satisfaction but want to change. Age 30. Strictly sober and am a hustler for quantity and quality. Address No. 1207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1208.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1209.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1211.

WANT position as superintendent of same mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1213.

WANT position as Supt. or overseer of carding. Age 41. Married. Graduate of Inter. Cor. School. Have been successful as overseer of carding, spinning, weaving, slashing, beaming and dyeing. Strictly sober. Member of Baptist church. Have not lost a day from work in six years. Address No. 1214.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have experience and knowledge of the business and can furnish entirely satisfactory references from former employers. Address No. 1215.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1216.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in shop and steam plant and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 1224.

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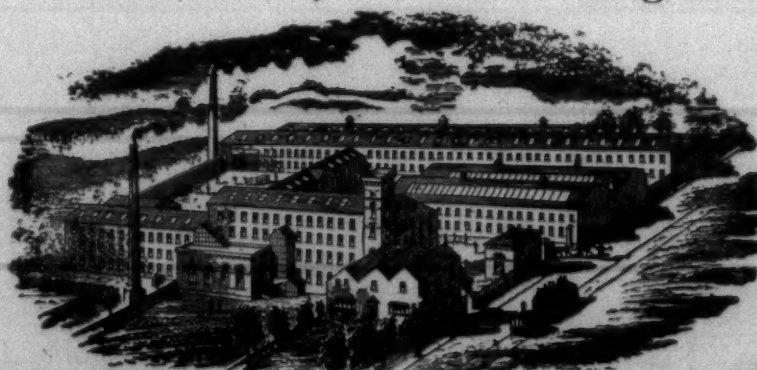
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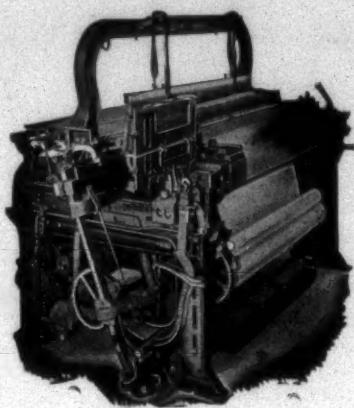
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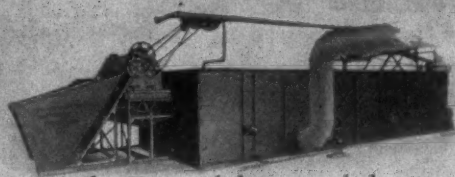
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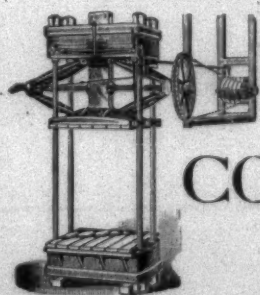
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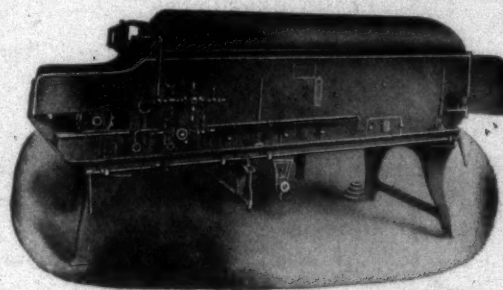
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